

# LOW SHOWS TALKER IN HIS FIRST SPEECH IN HIS NATIVE CITY.

## HE LAUGHS AT HENRY GEORGE AND THEN SCORES TAMMANY HALL FIERCELY.

**Audience Large But Not Wildly Demonstrative—After the Meeting It Shakes Low's Hand and Signs Petitions.**

The sensation at the Low meeting last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Committee of Fifty, was the tartness of the candidate himself, who, in the concluding portions of a speech lasting half an hour, lashed his opponents with the knotted whips of sarcasm in a fashion very unusual with him.

The Academy was well filled with a decorous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who at no time suffered their feelings to overcome them. At the end of Mr. Low's address these well-behaved persons were permitted to go upon the stage and shake his hand, which they did in a well-behaved way.

Mr. Low made no direct reference to the George deal further than to say: "I occupy a position just now where a great many people will attribute to me things of which I never dreamed."

Mr. Low's first shaft was aimed at a local Republican paper.

"The Sun," said he, "since it entered on this campaign has removed its old legend from its title page—'If you see it in the Sun, it's so.'"

Mr. Low then announced his position with extraordinary frankness. He said: "First of all, I stand for the idea of a free man in the Mayor's chair. In other words, I think the Mayor ought to be found in the City Hall, and neither on a race course in England nor in the Senate Chamber at Washington."

Of Henry George and his friends, he said this to say:

"What sort of Home Rule are Mr. George and his friends illustrating? They're turning heaven and earth to get the National Committee of the Democracy to endorse them as regulars so that all the issues of last year may be presented at this election."

**His Shot at Tracy.**

Referring to General Tracy, the speaker said sarcastically:

"The General is my friend. I count it one of the tragedies of my life that we are contending against each other."

Mr. Low had this to say of Judge Van Wyck:

"The candidate of Tammany is not to be trusted. I haven't the honor of knowing the gentleman, but I do know Tammany Hall, which was aptly described by Mr. Schurz the other night as 'an association for mutual support at the public expense.'"

The meeting was within a stone's throw of Low's birthplace. James K. Creevey, on behalf of the Committee of Fifty, introduced former Mayor John Schieren as chairman and introduced Mr. Low as the candidate of the Citizens' Union. In one of the tarter expressions of the evening in regard to Senator Platt:

"Mr. Platt," said he, "has invoked the party of Lincoln and Grant, but he has said nothing about Garfield. But his hands are still red from that slaughter."

Referring to Mr. Low, the speaker said: "Mr. Low is a man of great ability and great energy. I don't think it will be long before he will be a candidate for the Mayor's office. I don't think it will be long before he will be a candidate for the Mayor's office. I don't think it will be long before he will be a candidate for the Mayor's office."

**Kind Words for Low.**

After declaring his satisfaction at being chosen to preside over the meeting, Mr. Schieren said in part:

"The citizens of Brooklyn are particularly interested in this Mayoralty contest, because it is the first since the revised Constitution separated national and State from municipal elections, and the people have an opportunity to vote for a Mayor who is purely local. What concerns us in this campaign, then, is the election of men who will see that our streets are kept clean, that we have plenty of water, and that we get a dollar's worth for every dollar we spend."

The city of New York is one of the cleanest in the world. Who made it so? Colonel Waring. It lies in the hands of the people of New York to have clean conditions here, and if they don't get them, they'll have nobody to blame but themselves. I am proud of the distinction of having Brooklyn's most honored and favored son, Seth Low, as a candidate."

Hiram R. Steele, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, followed Mr. Schieren, and spoke as follows:

"I believe in parties and in party organizations. I am in full sympathy with the Republican party as declared in the St. Louis platform. I am proud of my party and of its services to our country, and I need no part of my loyalty or devotion to the principles of the party in voting for Seth Low and for his platform."

Devotion to principle is one thing; blind, unthinking submission to the arbitrary dictation of a party leader, right or wrong, is quite another thing. We are Republicans, and we are following the traditions and teachings of our party for the past thirty years."

John H. Schumann, candidate for the office of President of the Council, read his speech in an accent as broad and laughter as compelling as that of our own Hooper. His remarks were often misunderstood, owing to his astonishing pronunciation of English words. He referred to the "candidate" for Mayor as "Sed Low," and in the end he convulsed his audience that it demanded an encore. The candidate arose from his chair and bowed gravely, like a singer who has made a hit.

F. W. Hinrichs, who is a candidate for the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn, spoke in part as follows:

"We have four candidates for the Mayor's office in the field. The first is a man of great ability and great energy. The second does not in public care to associate with the first. He goes to church and joins in the singing. He is a man of great ability and great energy. The third candidate in the field is Henry George, a man of great ability and great energy. The fourth candidate in the field is Seth Low, a man of great ability and great energy."

**LOW'S SPEECH IN FULL.**

He Talks of the Campaign's Issues to His Former Townsmen.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this warm welcome to my native city.

(Applause.) It has been a matter of interest to me for some time that the popular expression in favor of my candidacy, which resulted in my accepting a nomination, was obtained for the most part, from the present city of New York where I now reside; but I have always entertained the hope that if it came to the matter of voting, the city of my birth; the city where I was brought up; the city to which I gave four of the best years of my life, would not be found to be indifferent. (Applause.) This enthusiastic reception makes me feel that I am not alone. (Applause.)

Just before I left my house this afternoon an incident took place that leads me to speak a single word. I was called up on the telephone by Judge Moore, of Queens County, who told me that he had been put in nomination for County Judge by the Republicans, by the Citizens' Union and by the Ship Democracy, but that the Tammany Hall Democracy were endeavoring to get signatures for another man upon the tickets of the Citizens' Union, and were saying that they were doing so under my direction. (Laughter.) He wanted to know whether he could have any authority for denying the statement. I told him that he most certainly could; but I refer to the incident especially to point out to you and to all my friends that I occupy a position just now where a great many people will attribute to me things of which I never dreamed. (Laughter.)

**Warning to His Friends.**

Those who want to accomplish something may be tempted to use my name, as in this instance, and those who want to involve me in discredit may use my name for that purpose. It will be a comfort to many, perhaps, if they can only remember that I am engaged in a very simple business. I have not tried to shape this campaign; I have not interfered in the management of the borough, and I do not propose to. To a single word, I am not trying to stir my friends; I have rather entered into the controversy on their behalf, and I am speaking to the people in the endeavor to prove the justice of their cause. (Applause.)

Now that the light is on and everybody sees the lines that it has taken, it is not to the voter a matter of so very much importance how the light came to take this form; and yet there are certain aspects of it that may be interesting, to which I will refer briefly for a moment.

The Citizens' Union was founded in the present city of New York last winter, before consolidation had become a fact through the adoption of the charter. That is, the Citizens' Union was founded upon the lines that includes the present city of New York and that do not include the city of Brooklyn. I know nothing of its formation, except that it was founded to do it. One day I received a notice that such an organization was in process of formation, and I was asked to become one of the Committee of Organization. I declined to do so, not because I was not in sympathy with their purpose, but because I was not sure that that was the best way then and at the present time, to carry out their purpose. I did not become a member of the organization until Mr. Lauderbach, then the chairman of the County Committee of the Republican party in New York, stated publicly and before the organization that the organization was not rather have Tammany Mayor than a Mayor that was not responsible to a representative of the Republican organization.

Then I joined the Citizens' Union (applause), for I thought the time had come for men who wanted to contend for good government for the city of New York to be in a position to do so in the most effective way, whether one machine or one party, or both of them were opposed to do.

That was in the Spring. I heard of it in the city of New York, and I thought there were a popular desire for my nomination. At that time I wrote my letter of withdrawal, which has attached at least a momentary fame that I thought I should not withdraw myself from consideration, as I had done three years before. I thought I should not withdraw myself from consideration, as I had done three years before. I thought I should not withdraw myself from consideration, as I had done three years before.

Now, in some quarters an attempt has been made to make it appear that I said in that letter that I would not accept a nomination unless I should become a candidate of all the anti-Tammany forces. If my newspaper editors were to make the charge I should expect to say that I did not understand how to use language; that, as a matter of fact, I have not said what I meant; but unfortunately for the critic, I did say exactly what I meant; I did not feel called upon to say in June what I might do at some later time. All that I did and all that I meant to say was, what I would do on two expressed conditions, and there the matter rested.

In August, I was called by request to the Citizens' Union, by that time had increased its membership from 6,000 to 25,000, and had accumulated this large body in favor of my nomination. They asked me to come to the city to look over the ground and see what I could do. I came and did what I could to verify the accuracy of the petition. I became satisfied that it was substantially an honest expression of the public will. (Applause.) But the people of the Citizens' Union said to me that they were unwilling to connect with any organization, they had started out upon a definite, straightforward platform, making nominations and they meant to do that without conference with anybody.

I told them at once that if that was to be their policy they had not met the conditions that I stated in June, and so they could see they were not in any position to make them, if they would not confer; but I said to them, also, "what you ask me therefore is a new question; I cannot say right to ask it when you come to me with this large membership, and with this large enrollment, but what you ask now is a new question, and that is, will you now accept my nomination for Mayor, based upon this state of facts." Upon that I said I must have time to reflect, and certainly that I would not do it until the organization itself had taken the responsibility of declining to confer; that I would be no party to that policy myself.

**Why He Accepted the Nomination.**

The organization declined to confer and then they offered me the nomination, and I accepted it. (Applause.) I accepted it because I felt that had I declined it at that time every spontaneous effort on the part of the people of this city to secure good government for its own sake and to carry out the constitutional intent when local elections were separated from State and national elections would be indefinitely postponed. (Applause.)

Now I ask you to notice that from the time that Mr. Lauderbach made this statement, I have been in a position to see the lines that it has taken, it is not to the voter a matter of so very much importance how the light came to take this form; and yet there are certain aspects of it that may be interesting, to which I will refer briefly for a moment.

ment in the Spring the Republican organization has never said anything and never done anything to throw a shadow of doubt upon the fact that when he spoke he spoke the mind of that organization. (Applause.) Even the other day he was summoned to the convention to read the platform which put the party on national lines and not on local lines. And when the party put itself upon that platform, I think I may say as a Republican that they did what they had no right to do (applause), because the State convention of the party when it spoke upon this subject for the last time, so far as I remember the years ago, said that they were in favor of separating municipal elections from State and national issues. The party not only said that for its constitutional convention, but it went to the people upon that matter and asked the people of the State to say that that was their intention when they adopted the new amendments to the Constitution. The committee that reported that provision said, "We think that this provision will be of great benefit to the city, not only directly, but because it will be a statement by the people of the State that municipal elections should be separated from State and national elections."

**The City Convention's Rights.**

Now, I understand that a national party in convention assembled is free to take any attitude it pleases. I understand that a State convention of a party, when it is dealing with State matters, can take any attitude it pleases, but I do not understand that a city convention has the right to do so. In the teeth of the official utterances of the party in the State endorsed by the people of the State at its request, I do not think it does do that. I do not think the organization that is responsible doesn't fall upon its own claims that there is such a thing as party responsibility. What trust are you to put in a party that acts in that way that says one year one thing and another year another thing? I say that he who asks equity must come with clean hands. (Applause.)

But, after all, the question to be decided by the voters is quite independent of these questions. The problem that you have to decide is which of these four tickets you will put in charge of the greater city after the 1st of January.

**What Low Stands For.**

Now, in my own view, I stand for some things that seem to me very vital, both to the city and to the citizens. First of all, I stand for the idea of a free man in the Mayor's chair. (Applause.) And, secondly, I stand for the idea of a free man in the Mayor's chair. (Applause.) And, thirdly, I stand for the idea of a free man in the Mayor's chair. (Applause.)

**He's a Home Ruler.**

Then I think I stand for the idea of home rule. (Applause.) To me it is a monstrous proposition that a community of three millions and a quarter of people are not entitled to shape their own destiny in matters that are purely local. (Cheers and applause.) If they can lose their control to any way, I think it is by the law that take it from them, or they can lose it by their own carelessness or their own fault.

Now look what sort of home rule Tammany illustrates. (Laughter.) I don't know but what some one else has pointed out that it is the coming home of the ruler. (Laughter and applause.) Then look at the sort of home rule that the Republican organization is illustrating at the present moment. They say that they don't pretend to be illustrating home rule. And when they say that, they are a great meeting going on in New York at the present time, being addressed by the Senator from Ohio. (Laughter and applause.) Well, now, gentlemen, I have the greatest respect for the Senator from Ohio, and I have a childish confidence that the State of Ohio could fill every office in the Greater New York. (Laughter, applause and cheers) probably with capable officials, and certainly with willing ones.

**Why He Joined the Citizens' Union.**

London, Oct. 9. The followers of Mr. Rhodes showed undiminished alarm and the securities of the British Chamber of Commerce fell 3-16. All Rhodesian securities were weak. The serious illness of Mr. Rhodes, however, has since been denied. It is admitted that he has had an attack of fever, but it is added that he is now recovering.

Because you're out of work. Don't whine and curse your fate; But watch the Journal "Wails," And you won't have to wait.

**Rhodes's Illness Affects Stocks.**

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**Jerome O'Neill, Candidate for President of the Municipal Council on the Henry George Ticket.**

Henry George has no more ardent admirer than the financial secretary of the Central Labor Union. Mr. O'Neill comes, too, of fighting stock. His father was called from Ireland because of his devotion to the O'Brien liberation party. In 1839 Jerome O'Neill landed in America and went into business, first in New Jersey and later in New York. He was influential in 1886 as a member of the Central Labor Union in bringing about the famous political conference that resulted in the nomination of Henry George for Mayor that year.

(Laughter.) But yet I submit that the people of the city of New York don't need to be told by the Senator from Ohio what is in their best interests. (Applause and cheers.)

And then I ask you to remember how the State machine within the Republican party threw itself into the struggle here in the campaign in order that the interests of the primaries might work out the will of the State laws and the will of the State, is that the sort of home rule that the people of Brooklyn want? (Cries of "Not much!" "No.")

**A Rap at Henry George.**

Then Mr. George and his friends. What sort of home rule are they illustrating? They are turning heaven and earth, if the newspapers are reasonably correct. By the way, have you ever noticed that since the Sun entered upon this campaign (laughter and blase) it has removed its old legend: "If you see it in the Sun, it's so." (Laughter and applause.)

They know perfectly well it isn't so. However, if the newspapers are reasonably correct, Mr. George and his followers are turning heaven and earth to get the National Democracy to endorse them as regulars, so that all issues of last year may be regularly presented by them in this contest for home rule.

Now, I think that the fundamental mistake which is made, both by the Republicans and by the George people, can be illustrated by an incident that took place in one of those international shooting matches which we had a short time ago. One of the marksmen aimed his gun very carefully and hit the bull's-eye at which he aimed, but it didn't count anything for his side because he hit the wrong target. (Applause.)

"Now, if this were a national controversy, I should be aiming at the same target with General Tracy, certainly shouldn't be aiming at the target that Mr. George is trying to hit. But the right target hasn't anything to do with this campaign. The target that we are concerned in is aimed at local matters. We want good schools, and plenty of them. (Applause.) We want clean streets, and plenty of them. (Applause.) And, as a bicycle rider, I hope I may add, good bicyclists. (Applause.)"

**Van Wyck Can't Be Trusted.**

And I must point out to you that the candidate of Tammany Hall, in my judgment, is not to be trusted. I am not speaking of the man, I haven't the honor of knowing him, but I do know Tammany Hall and its record in municipal politics. Mr. Short defined it delightfully the other evening when he said it was an association for mutual support at public expense. (Applause.) At any rate, by their fruits you shall know them, and this we know, the greatest scandals in municipal history in the United States have been realized under the domination of Tammany. Mr. George and his friends, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Lauderbach, and every man of it, will set its face like a flint against attempting this great municipal experiment under such a discredited leadership.

**Calks George a Dreamer.**

But this consolidation under the new charter is a tremendous administrative problem. Now, in politics people do strange things. Who in the world outside of politics would call to the solution of a municipal problem of that character a great speculative writer and dreamer? But you may have unsuspected administrative power, yet it must be admitted that in this instance they have been wonderfully well equipped, because they have never been out of it.

**The Citizens' Union Executive Committee.**

After an ineffectual effort to produce the impression that it had no knowledge of the "deal," finally admitted it and issued a statement explaining why it had consented to the arrangement.

Overzealous and uninformed friends of Mr. George insisted early in the day that their candidate was in entire ignorance of the union of his forces with those of the Citizens' Union and the Democratic organizations in the other counties, but before night they were compelled to stand aside and how to the authorized statements from Mr. George and his Campaign Committee that the coalition had been arranged exactly as described in yesterday morning's Journal.

**All Claim to Be Gainers.**

When the confirmation was made by both sides its effect provoked widespread and decidedly varied opinions. The Democratic leaders professed to be jubilant. Nothing but good could accrue to Van Wyck, they argued, from the arrangement. It would dissipate the strength of both Low and George, and lose Tammany's candidate not a single vote.

"We give nothing and gain everything," was the way the Citizens' Union leaders put it. "We can't prevent anybody, nor do we care to prevent anybody, from endorsing our candidates, individually or in a bunch. Every little helps. Murt Low? Of course not."

**Chairman Quize, for the Republicans.**

Staved over the situation. "I knew those amateur politicians would make some such silly blunder," he exclaimed gleefully. "It is only another instance of the claim we have made all along that the Citizens' Union was not so moral as it set itself up to be. This combination is the funniest I ever heard of. It's a getting together of Cleveland Democrats and Bryan men. It is suicidal for both Seth Low and George and benefits General Tracy very materially."

**George Managers Calm.**

The United Democrats and the Democratic Alliance were in a panic. Charles Sawyer, for the first organization, and Henry Nichols, for the latter, declared that George had been sold out, and while they had little to say against the candidate, they heaped all sorts of anathemas upon the head of Tom Johnson, and continued to make threats that their organizations would bolt if the "deal" was put through.

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Seth Low.

## CITIZENS' UNION AND ITS CANDIDATES TELL WHAT THE "DEAL" WITH GEORGE WILL DO

### The Coup Which Upset Prophets and Calculators in All of the Political Camps Discussed by Leaders of Each Party—Why the Arrangement Was Entered Into.

The news of the surprising coup through which the name of Henry George will be placed at the head of the Citizens' Union county ticket in New York and at the top of the regular Democratic county tickets in Kings, Queens and Richmond was fully confirmed yesterday and proved the most absorbing topic at all the political headquarters.

The Citizens' Union Executive Committee, after an ineffectual effort to produce the impression that it had no knowledge of the "deal," finally admitted it and issued a statement explaining why it had consented to the arrangement.

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as shall best advance his (George's) candidacy." It is reported that the Henry George organization has resolved to support the County, Borough and District candidates of the Citizens' Union. This action has been taken by the representatives of the George movement without the slightest suggestion from the Citizens' Union, and without any previous understanding of principles it has determined to support the Citizens' Union and its candidates in the coming election, as they have not done so. They will continue to stand upon the platform of the Citizens' Union, and that alone.

**Recognition of Fitness.**

The endorsement by the Henry George party can be based only upon a recognition of the personal fitness of our candidate for the office of Mayor. The Citizens' Union has not invited the support of any political organization, and has not entered into any alliance, understanding, or convention with any political organization, but in its declaration of principles it has determined to support the Citizens' Union and its candidates in the coming election, as they have not done so. They will continue to stand upon the platform of the Citizens' Union, and that alone.

Accompanying the statement of the Citizens' Union was this letter from Austin G. Fox, candidate for District Attorney, addressed to John C. Clark, secretary of the Union:

My Dear Sir: In this struggle between the people and the political bosses for the control of our city, I have been nominated by the Citizens' Union for the office of District Attorney. I accept the nomination, representing as it does, the principles that not only party advantage, but for political honor, but for the public good alone, are the basis of the Citizens' Union. Since the nominations of the Citizens' Union have been made, it is my duty to inform you that I have not been asked to confer with me, and I have not been asked to accept it. They told me that I should stand only for the principles of the Citizens' Union, and that I should not be influenced by the rule of the political boss, and administer the affairs of the city for the good of the city as a whole, and not for any party or party. I shall lead to our support by those to whom, on the basis of the Citizens' Union, I have been nominated, so be it. Their votes will be given under no misapprehension as to my position. Yours truly, AUSTIN G. FOX.

**Adams May Withdraw.**

It was also announced that probably Richard H. Adams, candidate for Register, would withdraw from the Citizens' Union ticket, and that other names were being considered for the selection of a substitute, that of Paul Geopel being among the number.

**Citizens' Union Leaders.**

Things were in a panic condition at the Citizens' Union headquarters in East Twenty-third street yesterday. Carl Schurz was among those flitting from one room to another. He was too busy and too much worried, he declared, to talk about the "deal."

Mr. Low, it was whispered, was indignant over the matter, but he did not put in an appearance, and would say nothing on the subject when seen at his home. Those who did talk were as follows:

Union Candidate for Judge of the City Court. I was a party to any trade made between the George committee and the candidates of the Citizens' Union. I have no objection to the combination, or should any other man who has the good of Greater New York at heart, resist wishes to see "business" as represented by other tickets, buried. JAMES B. REYNOLDS. No "deal" has been decided upon. The George movement has asked to be allowed to endorse some of our candidates, and, of course, we do not care to repel the professional support. The arrangement that held conferences with Mr. Johnson and decided upon a "deal" is misleading and untrue.

**PIERCE TUCKER—As I understand the situation, the Citizens' Union are the givers by this arrangement. Mr. Low will certainly lose none of his strength as the county ticket will gain a support that insures its election beyond peradventure. It is a very advantageous move.**

**HARRY WHITE, of the Executive Committee—We gain everything and lose nothing. If the followers of Mr. George wish to throw their votes to the Citizens' Union, let them do so.**

**Continued on Page Forty-eight.**

**Blind-fold.**

A woman has no right to "go blind" in matters of life and health. She has no right to shut her eyes to the plain facts of her physical condition, and the consequences of neglect. She has no right to be wretched and miserable, and she must be happy and free from pain.

Women who drag through life weighed down by some torturing, dragging weakness or disease of their sex are not doing their full duty to themselves. They are not taking the means which enlightened science affords them of being well and strong and capable.

These special complaints from which so many women suffer are not necessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures even the most severe and obstinate cases.

It is not a haphazard medicine. It is not a "cure-all." It is a scientific remedy devised by an educated and experienced specialist for the one purpose of curing the special diseases of women.

Tens of thousands of women have been restored to perfect health by this wonderful "Prescription." In many instances they were actually given up as hopeless by physicians and family doctors.

It has taken years of patient Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" for chronic inflammation of the uterus and bladder, writes Mrs. M. A. Scott, of Park Rapids, Hibbard Co., Minn. "I also had stomach trouble which was terribly distressing. I have been cured of all. I had suffered untold misery for four years, and you to taking your treatment, but began to feel the good effect at once."

Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," contains information of priceless value to women. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of one-cent stamp to pay the cost of mailing only. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 25 cents.